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July 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 90 67.

July 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 92 74

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FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

Arrest Under American Espionage Act.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, July 11.
An employee of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., has been arrested here, under the American Espionage Act. A letter home, criticising the Government, is reported to be the cause.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

POST-WAR CONDITIONS.

Another Forceful Speech by Mr. Hughes.

London, July 10.
Addressing a large and representative meeting of the British Producers' Organisation in London, Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, again dwelt at great length on the absolute necessity of the British Empire organising industrially and economically if it wishes to maintain its position after the war. He said to win the war without being prepared to meet the immediate post-war conditions would mean that we should elapse empty husks. Political independence and the trappings of greatness would remain for a season, but without economic greatness degeneracy would begin. How could this mighty Empire hold together in the future save by numerous virile populations united by ties of self-interest, as well as of race and common ideals, and how could these conditions be assured without economic prosperity? Upon the conditions which guaranteed a profitable investment for capital, plentiful and regular employment for labour at good wages and under good conditions; upon the development of land and other primary resources, the greatness, nay, the very existence of the Empire and every part of it, absolutely rested. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hughes proceeded to argue that Britain's pre-war economic policy was one of negotiation, and, judged by results, it did not pay. In this matter of life and death, things were allowed to take their course. No other nation acted thus. He showed how Germany's share in world trade grew by leaps and bounds. As an example, fifty years ago, Britain produced roughly five times more iron and two-and-a-quarter times more steel than Germany. In 1919, Germany produced twice as much iron and two-and-a-half times as much steel as Britain. Moreover, many of the best rooms in the Empire's industrial mansions were occupied by Germans. Germany's peaceful penetration had honeycombed Britain's industrial life, so that Britain traded not entirely for her own advantage but also for Germany's. After the inferno the world was passing through, could it be maintained even by those who before the war thought that Britain's economic policy was the best policy that that policy will suit post-war conditions? "In the new economic environment after the war if we are not adequately equipped we shall surely perish." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hughes pointed out that few realised what would be the position after the war. Britain's war indebtedness had already reached eight thousand millions sterling; add to this interest on this stupendous sum, many millions annually for pensions, huge sums for repatriation, vocational education for disabled soldiers and many other financial responsibilities, and it would be realised that we were in for a pretty bad time, for remember all these were new burdens to be added to pre-war burdens and would have to be met out of wealth produced after the war. Hence it was obvious we must produce more per unit of labour and per pound of capital invested than ever. Neither eloquence nor resolutions can solve this problem. "Of course, you can die or quit, which amounts to the same thing, but if you want to live you must act promptly. The more you look at the terrific problem, the more appalling it appears. You want to forget it and believe somebody that you will muddle through, but at the back of your mind you know that it cannot be side-stepped." Mr. Hughes, continuing, re-emphasised that the only way to deal with the problem was to organise every industry so that each fitted into the other like the cogs of a machine and formed part of a great national organisation. The co-operation of organised Labour was absolutely necessary. A fundamental fact was that more wealth must be produced. Some people still wanted to take the German brother by the hand after the war, although it was the hand that was stained by the blood of innocents. These people spoke of internationalism and still wanted an open policy. "So do the Germans, but it is the open door for Germany, not for the British Empire." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hughes referred sarcastically to those who, after the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and all that has happened since in Russia, cry out in horror when someone in the interests of our own self-preservation urges necessary national and industrial measures. It does not begin or end with tariff reform. Every industry must be dealt with as circumstances demanded. If a duty was necessary, why not have it? Why not deal with this question non-politically on its merits? It was a national and Imperial non-party question, and, a business question. The British Government has already the nuclei of complementary organisation as far as raw materials are concerned. Mr. Hughes said:—"What is wanted for coordination of these nuclei, and organisation of industry generally, is an immediate declaration of the Government's economic policy and the appointment of someone clothed in the necessary authority to begin without delay to organise for peace." (Cheers.)

FROM THE SKIES.

The Belgian Royal Visit to England.

London, July 10.
The King and Queen of the Belgians, visiting their Majesties on the occasion of their silver wedding, crossed the Channel in separate aeroplanes. Lord Curzon, speaking at to-day's Belgian concert at the Albert Hall, at which the Belgian King and Queen and their British Majesties were present, said the former were the first King and Queen ever to descend on our coasts from the skies.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED IN AFRICA.

London, July 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Johannesburg, referring to General Botha's statement regarding enemy intrigue in South Africa, says three alleged international Socialists, of whom one is an ex-member of the Transvaal Provincial Council, have been arrested. Bail has been refused. The crisis has abated.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY'S RESIGNATION.

A Sensation in the Reichstag.

London, July 10.
A message from Copenhagen says that the resignation of Baron von Kuehlmann caused a sensation in the Reichstag, where it was announced on von Kuehlmann's return from Headquarters. The Centre Leader, Herr von Groeber, proposed the postponement of the sitting in order to enable the parties to discuss the situation, owing to the Socialists declaring they would not vote for the new War Loan unless Admiral von Hintze declared his policy. Socialists are greatly dissatisfied at the appointment of Admiral von Hintze.

Von Hintze Appointed.

London, July 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a telegram from Berlin confirms that Admiral von Hintze has succeeded Baron von Kuehlmann as Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Future Possibilities.

London, July 10.
The Press both of London and Paris, assuming the correctness of the report regarding the resignation of Baron von Kuehlmann, is of opinion that it constitutes a triumph for the Pan-Germans and is likely to be followed by stronger measures against Russia, especially after the assassination of Count Mirbach, and also possibly by a supreme effort in France or Italy soon. Admiral von Hintze, who is mentioned as his successor, is described as one of the most notorious intriguers and adventurers in the German Diplomatic Service. He was Ambassador at Peking but owing to various scandals he was recalled. He was in Mexico when the war broke out but managed to return to Germany in the guise of an Englishman. Then he returned to China, crossing the Pacific as a super-cargo in a Scandinavian tramp.

A Hitch.

London, July 10.
Apparently there is some hitch regarding Baron von Kuehlmann's successor. A later official Berlin message states that Admiral von Hintze is mentioned as successor, but a final decision has not yet been made.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Aircraft Busy.

London, July 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—"Enemy aircraft is active on the northern part of the front. Ten enemy machines were destroyed and one was driven down uncontrollable. We dropped fourteen tons of bombs over the line. We also dropped two tons of bombs on Lille Junction and one-and-a-half tons on Bruges Dock. Three British machines are missing. During the night we dropped three tons of bombs on enemy railways and camps. All our machines returned."

A British Success.

London, July 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports a successful minor operation on the night of the 9th instant at Meris, in which we captured nine machine guns and two trench mortars and a number of prisoners.

German Admissions.

London, July 10.
A wireless German official message states that strong French forces advanced several times and established themselves to the west of Anthuill and to the north of Longpont.

THE ALBANIAN ADVANCE.

Progress on Eighty Mile Front.

London, July 11.
It is pointed out that the important advance of the French and Italians in Southern Albania, on an eighty-mile front, between the sea and Lake Ochrida, is the climax to the pressure steadily exercised during the past two months. The French and Italians since the spring have pushed their way northward twenty miles and are now advancing in considerable strength and substantially progressing in a mountainous and roadless region. British monitors are co-operating with the Italians on the coastal sector, where the Italians are already twenty miles north of Avlona, apparently aiming at Durazzo.

Still Advancing.

London, July 10.
An Italian official message states:—"Having reached a point west of the Lower and Middle Semeni and extended east in occupation of heights at the head of Tomorica, our troops are advancing and repulsing the enemy at the centre and astride the Osam."

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN FLOODS.

Terrible Conditions Prevailing.

London, July 10.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the Vienna newspapers give further details of the heavy and continuous rains and serious floods in Austria and South Germany. Houses and bridges have been destroyed at Salzammergut, while the Danube at Vienna has reached its highest level for the past thirty years and is still rising. Vienna during the week end has been without meat and horseflesh has been sold at famine prices. The newspapers state that Austria has lost over half of the country's livestock.

A GALLANT CHAPLAIN.

London, July 10.
Four new recipients of the Victoria Cross include the Chaplain, the Rev. Theodor Bayley Hardy, D.S.O., M.C., who is over fifty years of age, and "who displayed marvellous energy and endurance which would be remarkable even in a very much younger man." Three incidents are cited showing how he tended to an incapacitated officer and men during actions, notwithstanding the fact that he was exposed to the most dangerous conditions, including very close enemy artillery fire.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Aviation Losses.

London, July 9.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: There is nothing to report. Seven German machines were destroyed and six driven down uncontrollable. Four British are missing. We dropped nineteen tons of bombs principally on rail-connections at Boulers, Tournai and Warvin, on dumps at Warnton, and Bac St. Maur. Practically no flying was possible on the night of July 8.

Lines Slightly Advanced.

London, July 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed local attacks eastward of Villers Bretonneux. The enemy's guns developed considerable activity from Villers Bretonneux to the Ancre. We drove off raiders southward of Bucquoy and slightly advanced the line in the neighbourhood of Meris.

French Captures.

London, July 10.
A French communique states: South of the Aisne an enemy counter-attack against the positions we carried in the region of Chavigny Farm failed. We prisoners 830 in this morning's attack west of Anthuill, and captured thirty machine-guns.

It is semi-officially stated that since June 15 the French in local operations have captured 5,400 prisoners, including 60 officers.

A French communique reports: There is reciprocal artillery north of Montdidier and south of the Aisne in the region of Chavigny Farm. We carried out several coup-de-main in Champagne and took prisoners. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons set afire on July 8.

BITTER FIGHTING IN MOSCOW.

Amsterdam, July 10.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" reports that a member of the Bolshevik Government has taken up quarters in the German Legation at Moscow with a view to ensuring the safety of the personnel of the Embassy.

A Berlin message says the Government has recalled the German Ambassador at Kiev. The "Vossische Zeitung" says that street fighting with the greatest bitterness is continuing at Moscow. Revolutionaries barricaded the Imperial Theatre, mounted machine-guns at all the windows and fired on the Bolshevik troops.

The German newspapers report an outbreak of cholera in southern Ukraine and northern Bessarabia, which is spreading to Hungary.

BRITISH SUBMARINE DAMAGED.

London, July 9.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine while patrolling off the East Coast was attacked on the afternoon of July 7 by five enemy seaplanes with bombs and machine-gun fire. The submarine suffered only slight damage and was towed back to harbour by another submarine. An officer and five men were killed.

ATTACKS ON ENEMY AERODROMES.

London, July 9.

The Air Ministry announces that aeroplanes on July 8 successfully bombed an enemy aerodrome. Bombs were observed to burst on sheds and hangars. On the night of July 8 the enemy's aerodromes were again attacked with good results. Two hangars were reported to be on fire. Trains and search-lights were attacked from low altitude. All the British machines returned safely.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

London, July 11.

The "Observer" says: The policy of a bold but balanced reform of the Indian Government now revealed is a great project of timely and creative statesmanship in true succession to our best achievements in harmonising the Empire and Liberty. Its adoption in its main lines would bear high witness that the moral genius and constructive power of the British people are not only unabated, but emerging still greater from the war.

THE PREMIER'S CONFIDENCE.

London, July 10.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking in the House of Commons at a dinner given in honour of Dr. Jowett on his return from America said he was more confident to-day than he had ever been of the issue of the war, one reason being the appearance of the American troops he saw in France.

PROFESSORSHIP OF AVIATION.

London, July 10.

Sir Basil Zaharoff has been given £25,000 to establish a professorship of aviation in London.

SIBERIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

London, July 10.

The "Times" correspondent at Tokio, wiring on July 4, says:—"The 'Asahi' correspondent at Vladivostok says a Provisional Government of Siberia has been established in Vladivostok. It intends to summon the Constituent Assembly. Its programme includes the liberation of Siberia from Bolsheviks, the avoidance of foreign intervention, universal suffrage, the establishment of provincial councils and labour bureaux, the distribution of land and the continuance of the war against the Central Powers."

JEWS EXPELLED FROM FINLAND.

Stockholm, July 10.

According to the Jewish Press Bureau the Finnish Government has ordered the expulsion of the Jews before September 30 and instructed the communities to refuse them food thereafter. The only exceptions will be a few who fought in the ranks of the White Guards.

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—A my telegram to the King and Queen, sent in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, seems to have given rise to a good deal of misunderstanding, it is perhaps well to explain that the telegram was despatched hurriedly at mid-day, on the day of the Anniversary, and when there was no longer time for consultation if it was to get home in reasonable time for the celebration.

I sincerely regret that was not worded "members of the Hongkong Club and the British Community". The hurry in which it was despatched in these days of severe strain on one's time and the fact that I happened to be Chairman of the Club and President of the St. George's Society this year must be my apology for tactlessly omitting the elder Society of "St. Andrews", or, in fact, distinguishing between any loyal British subjects.

I can say no more than that there was not the slightest intention on my part to wound the feelings of any loyal patriot and only the thought of rushing off loyal greetings and congratulations ere they were too late. Had I thought of it earlier, I should naturally have consulted all the Societies with a view to a joint telegram.

Yours etc.

F. H. HOLYOAK.
Hongkong July 12, 1918.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

Defendant's Discharge Ordered.

Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistrate's court, the case was again brought on this morning in which a Chinese was charged with seriously assaulting another Chinese.

Inspector MacDonald stated that the complainant was now out of Hospital, and he had been instructed to ask for the case to be withdrawn.

Mr. Leo D'Almada, who appeared for the accused, thought it was due to the defendant that the facts should be stated. The complainant was some time ago the claimant in a Summary Court case against the defendant, and succeeded in the action, subsequently putting the defendant in gaol for not paying. He (Mr. D'Almada) obtained the man's discharge, and within a few days, the complainant was seriously assaulted at night and taken to the hospital. There was no evidence against the defendant, but he was arrested on suspicion, because he had been put in gaol by complainant.

Inspector MacDonald said that it was not an ordinary assault case, but a serious stab wound. The doctor had grave doubts to the man's recovery at one time. His Worship ordered defendant's discharge.

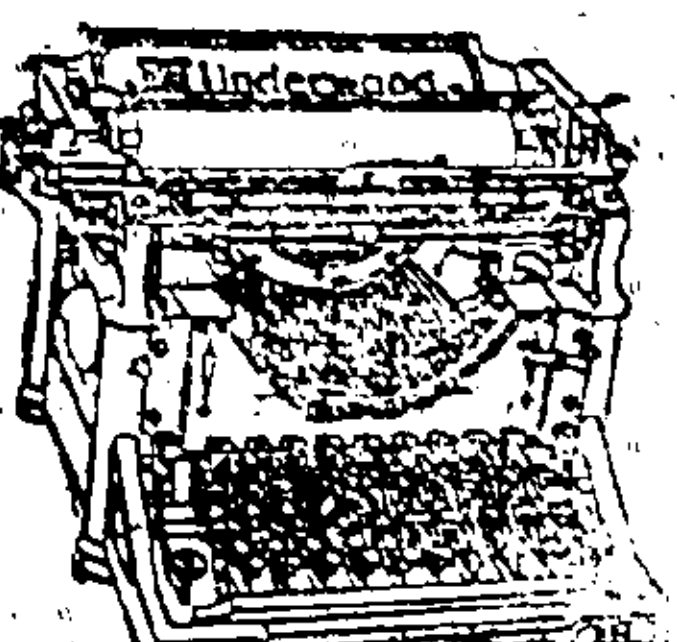
To Pacify the Constable.

A larking charged a hawker before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Magistrate's court this morning, with attempting to bribe him. The constable stated that he had occasion to arrest the hawker, when he was offered forty cents to free the man. The defendant's story was that the constable so badly assaulted him that he offered the forty cents in order to pacify him. His Worship did not think there was sufficient evidence to convict, and discharged the accused.

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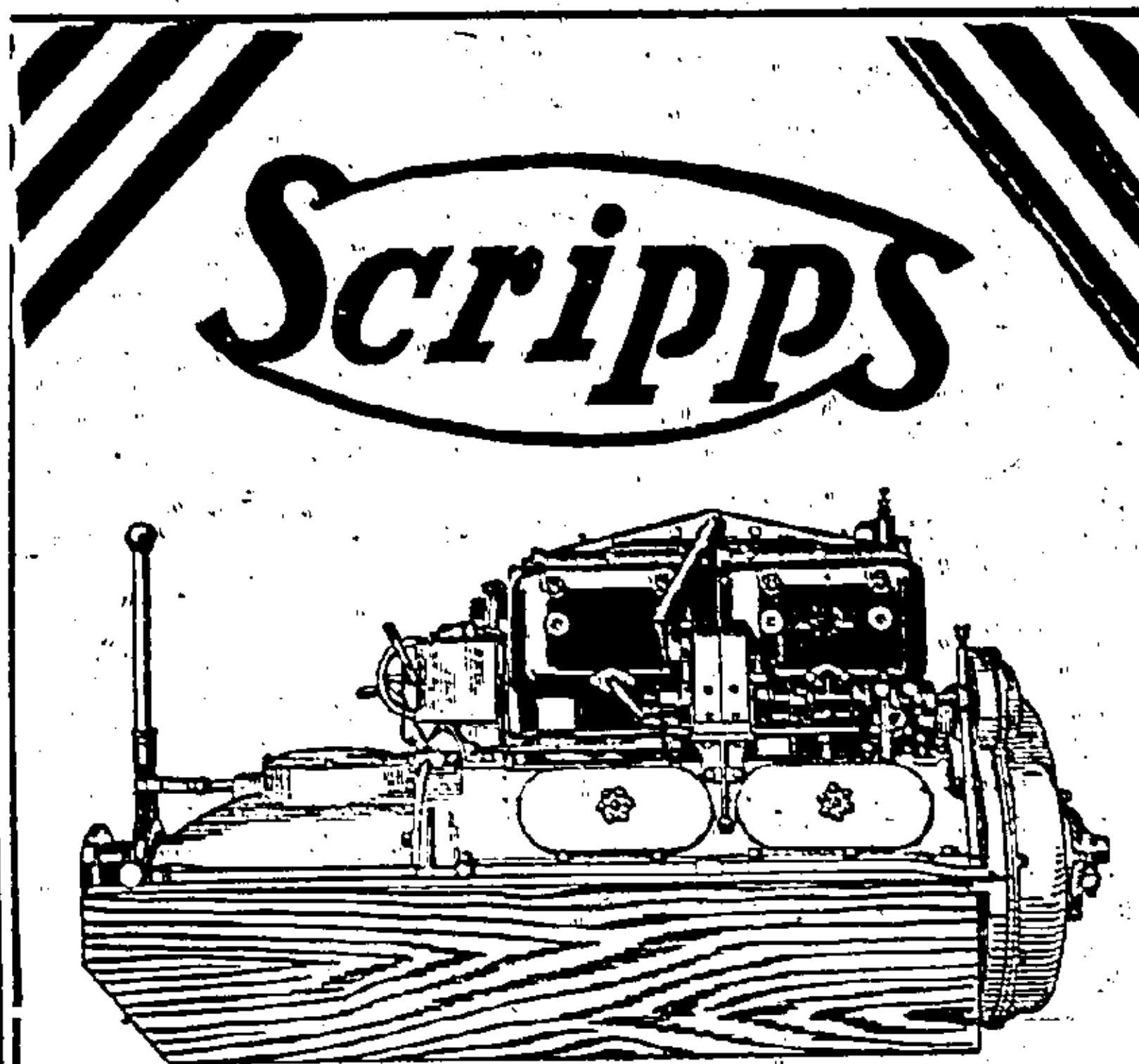
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THERAPION

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Hankow Scottish.
The Hankow British Municipal Council have not fallen in with the proposal that the Scottish members of the local volunteers should wear kilts.

Killed in Action.

News was received by the last mail that 2nd Lieut. H. B. Kay Robinson was killed in action in France, on March 26, while acting as captain and gallantly leading his men. Lieut. Robinson left Rougem Estate, Johore, on leave for six months in January, 1917, and on arriving home joined up at once and was soon sent to France. He was a big, fine fellow and was well-known as a hurdler both in Singapore and the F. M. S. His mother, writing to friends, says his party was wiped out by machine-gun fire.

Education in India.

The Department of Statistics has collected the latest statistical facts relating to Indian education to show the progress that has been made during the quinquennium ending 1916-17 and especially the main facts connected with the growth of school, colleges, and scholars, the statistics of examinations, and the all important question of expenditure on education. The war, as in England and in Japan, has brought about an increase in the strength and in the stability of educational policy. Although the war has prevented the large development that was hoped for, progress of a very definite nature has been effected, notwithstanding the gentle cooings in some quarters to the contrary. Educational effort, in other words, has been continuous, and the Government of India have entertained such strong views about the need of a greater outlay upon education that reduction in a large way was not, and could not be contemplated. The statistics are an interesting reflection of these facts and they serve to show how the war has quickened men's thinking in regard to education.

A Gallant Officer's Death.
The death in action of Second Lieutenant Owen Watkin Wynne Harding Meredith, B. F. O., the only child of the late Venerable Thomas Meredith, late vicar of Singapore, and of Mrs. Meredith, of Park Road, Leamington, has already been reported. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge University. He distinguished himself in all mechanical examinations in London, and was an excellent shot when going through his course of gunnery. At an aerodrome in England he made a record for high flying. He obtained his wings in July, 1917, and went out to the Front in October, 1917. He was reported missing on November 20, 1917, near Cambrai, and is now known to have been killed in action on that date, aged 24. His "quadron commander writes:—'His loss is much felt by us all; he was very popular, he was a gallant officer, and a fearless pilot, and died a death which cannot but be a source of pride to all who were connected with him.'

The Late Mr. D. G. Campbell.
The deepest regret was felt in Singapore and Johore yesterday (says the Singapore Free Press of June 28) at the news of the death of Mr. Douglas Graham Campbell, of the F. M. S. Civil Service, General Adviser to His Highness the Sultan of Johore. For only a week or so had Mr. Campbell been out of health, suffering from low fever, but his condition became gradually worse and on Sunday he was brought to the General Hospital in Singapore, a more serious ailment manifesting itself, and from this he died at 1.30 a.m. yesterday. Mr. Campbell leaves a widow and two young daughters, resident at Home, at Camberley, to whom the news of his sudden death will be a grievous blow. Mrs. Campbell is a daughter of the late Mr. O. E. Spooner, C.M.G., who was general manager of the F.M.S. Railways. A sister of Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Voales, wife of the Solicitor General, died last year. Amongst other activities, the deceased gentleman was a keen volunteer, and he was Major of the Johore European Volunteer Corps. Mr. Campbell was 42 years of age and came out to Singapore in 1895 as a surveyor.

GENERAL NEWS.

Big Bangkok Lottery.

There is talk of a million tical lottery to be run by the New War Aid Association, Bangkok, the preliminary arrangements for which were being made by the Patriotic League, before it was decided to close the local branch of the League. *Bangkok Times*.

The Attack on Kwangtung. Owing to the decision of the Government to attack Kwangtung from three different directions, the wealthy people and the gentry, living in bordering towns in Kiangsi and in other places affected, have become alarmed. Refugees from Kiangsi are arriving in Shanghai daily in increasing numbers. Merchants are settling their accounts prematurely in anticipation of troublous times, says the *N. C. Daily News* the 4th instant.

An Artistic Catalogue. Copies of Mr. Beikichi Kurosawa's illustrated catalogue of writings and paintings by the Chinese Emperors, Emperesses and Princes dating from the Tang Dynasty to the end of the Ching Dynasty, have been presented to the Emperor and Empress of Japan, H.I.H. the Crown Prince, several other Princes of the Blood and to H.B.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who received Mr. Kurosawa. Arrangements are also being made to present a copy to King George.

A Believer in Suttie. The Rev. S. Abraham, of Kuala Lumpur, (says the *Malay Mail*) has received from Jaffa news of the death of his nephew, Mr. P. Kandiah Pillai, manager of the Hindu Organ of Jaffa, and the suicide of his wife immediately afterwards, she putting kerosene oil on her clothes and applying fire. The bodies were cremated together the next day. Both the wife and husband were very staunch in their Hindu faith, the wife apparently retaining her belief in the doctrine of suttie.

America and Rubber. The various rubber companies on the east coast of Sumatra are about to draw the attention of the United States Consulate in Batavia to the probability that the U.S. Government may shortly prohibit the import of rubber coming from estates which employ Germans in their services. The steamship companies are already in possession of a list of companies who come within the said definition. If the U.S. Government agree to the suggestion, many estates will be compelled to dismiss the Germans.

A Famous Stallion. The thoroughbred stallion Orby, by Orme—Rhoda B. the property of Mr. Richard Croker, has died at Glencairn, County Dublin. He failed to score as a two-year-old, but in 1907 he won the English Derby, the Irish Derby, the Earl of Sefton's Plate at Liverpool and the Baldyle Plate. Orby did not run after his second season, but at the stud he sired several good winners, including Didsam, winner of the One Thousand Guineas last year; Dradamenos, Kempton Jubilee, 1915; Eos, Cambridgehire, 1916, and Flying Orb, Portland Plate, 1914.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Appeal the case of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., v. The Port of London Authority was decided on 10th May, before Lord Justice Pickford, Baines and Scrutton. It was an appeal of the plaintiffs for judgment of an order for a new trial. The plaintiffs, the China Mutual, of Liverpool, had claimed \$3,305 damages in respect of injury sustained by the steamship Polyphemus while entering the East India Dock, London, on 18th November, 1916, through a collision between the Polyphemus and the lower pier head at the entrance of the dock, the property of the defendants. The Polyphemus was entering under the directions of the dockmaster and the plaintiffs alleged that the collision was caused by the negligence and breach of duty by the defendants, the Port of London Authority, or their servants. The defendants denied the negligence. The jury found negligence on both sides, and the plaintiffs now appealed. The Court ordered a new trial to be held.

NOTICES.

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hence the

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GENERAL NEWS.

Circus Train Wrecked.

A circus train was wrecked on the Michigan Central Railroad near Hammond, Indiana, on June 21. Gaudily painted cars caught fire, burning many passengers. It is estimated 59 persons were killed and 145 injured.

A Rich Prize at Hailer.

Harbin, June 25.—Col. Simionov's deputy at Hailer has seized Bla. 1,000,000 worth of cowhides, said to be the property of the largest tannery in Petrograd. The godown man has been detained. The goods had been stored for several months because shipment was unsafe. The deputy excuses the seizure on the ground that the hides are German owned. They have been loaded on railway cars and it is stated have since been sold to Japanese.

DIAMONDS IN IRON.

Possibility of Gems by
Manufacture.

Real diamonds, artificially made, were shown recently at the Institute of Civil Engineers, where Sir Charles Parsons, of turbine fame, read a paper on experiments which showed that diamonds exist in iron.

The diamonds were few and small, and it was stated that they were produced at enormous cost compared with Bond-street prices for South African diamonds. Only the resources of the largest engineering works in the world made the experiments possible.

It is believed that with the advance of chemistry and electrical engineering it may one day be cheaper to make diamonds than dig for them.

Sir Charles Parsons showed that diamonds exist in iron in the proportion of one in 20,000 parts of weight, compared with one in 5,400,000 in the blue clay, which is the average yield of the De Beers mines.

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WANTED.—To employ an ASSAYER. Apply to Box 1402 (for 2 weeks) c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at King Edward Hotel, room 41, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Philippine HAND MADE EMBROIDERIES, Pearlline dresses and Blouse fronts, Ladies', Children's, and Infants' lingerie. Made up blouses and children's dresses a SPECIALITY. Latest styles and original designs. Lady just arrived from Manila, selling at very cheap prices.

NOTICES.

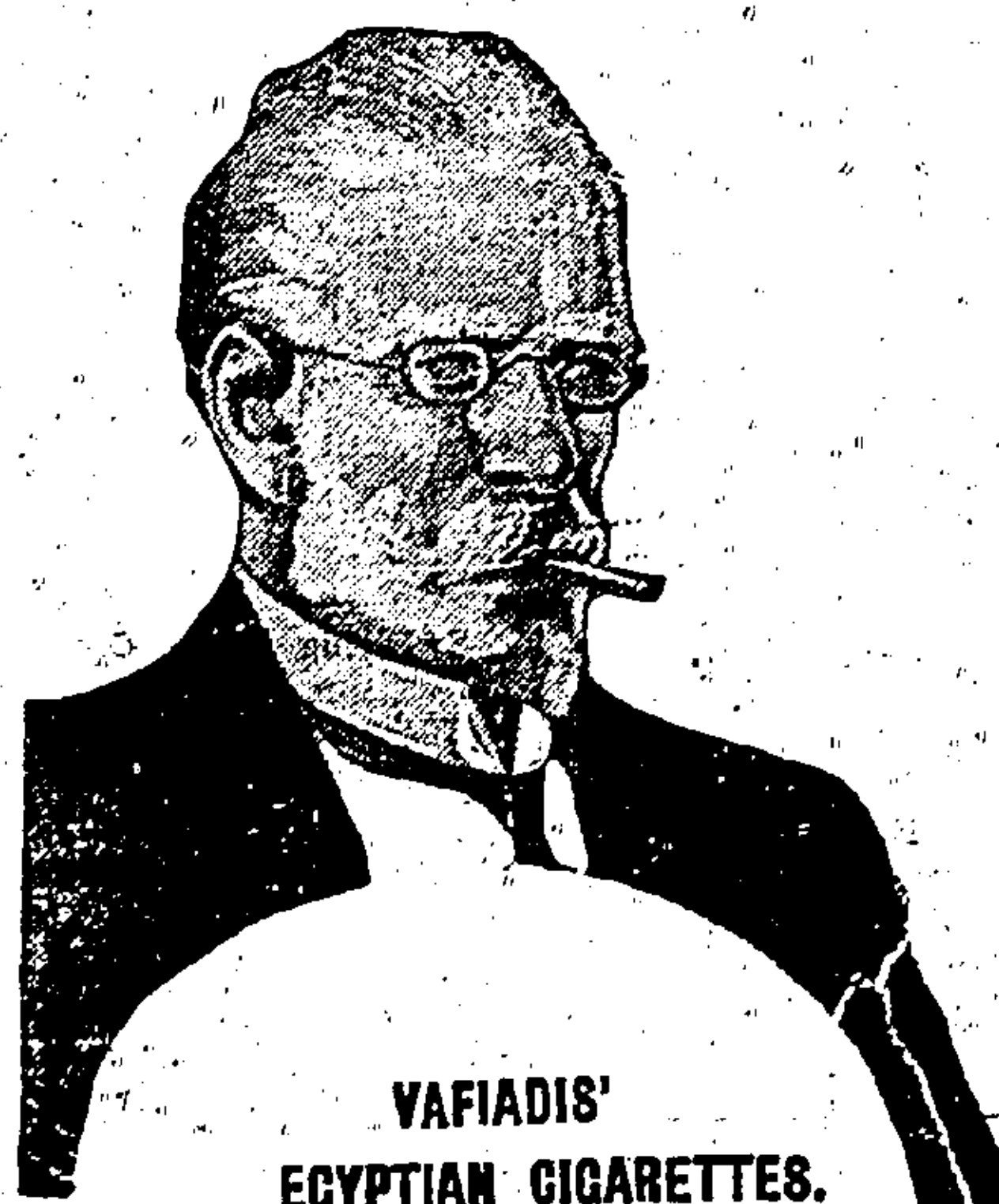
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C. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.



Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
" "	50	2.35
" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Vildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
" "	50	1.85
" "	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
" "	50	1.20

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NOTICES.

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WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association:
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Mrs. A. SUGA Mrs. S. HONDA
24 Queen's Road Central.

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POWDER.

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and removes any unpleasant odour.

Cures sore and blistered toes.

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TELEPHONE 16.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telegrams: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

SIBERIA'S FUTURE.

Yesterday we made a few brief comments on the situation in Siberia, caused by the growing power of the reorganised Czechoslovak forces. We return to the subject on account of the fact that a telegram since to hand reveals an even more important development than any which has yet transpired, being no less than the establishment of a Provisional Government at Vladivostok and the announcement of its general programme. Matters have thus speedily come to a head, and though it is as yet early in the day to forecast what the likely attitude of foreign Powers will be to the newly-created administration, the circumstances seem to warrant the view that the opposition to the Bolsheviks is now taking on a more practical and ordered form. It is evident, at any rate, that the new element in Siberia is taking itself seriously and is prepared to assume responsibilities which the securing of the upper hand carries with it.

The future of Siberia is a matter of the greatest moment to the Allies in particular, and on its fate much of the future of Russia will also depend. Its geographical situation makes it occupy a peculiarly important position vis-à-vis China and the Far East generally, while by reason of its immense unexploited riches we can well understand Germany's anxiety to get a foothold on its territory. The conquest of Siberia by the enemy would therefore be a serious blow to Allied interests in general, and it is that fact which explains the constant urgings which have been made in favour of Japanese intervention on behalf of the Entente Powers and of Russia as well. Why Japan has not yet stepped in, it would be difficult to say. Many reasons have been given, but none on them has appeared to fully explain the point; so for the moment we must accept the situation as it is, feeling that if a vital necessity does arise, the way will be made open for the only one of our Allies in a position to render effective help in this respect. Turning to the programme of the new Government, we see that the liberation of Siberia from Bolshevik assumption is placed in the forefront of the new statement of policy, and that is only a natural stand in view of all the circumstances. The next item is given as the "avoidance of foreign intervention," though what that phrase precisely conveys it would be difficult to hazard a guess. It means that the new Government is opposed to foreign assistance, than the declaration is, in our opinion, a regrettable one, for, incidentally, it must not be overlooked that the Allies have materially helped in wresting Vladivostok itself from the misguided Bolsheviks. What is much more to the point, however, is that the Allied Powers are wholly disinterested in their desire to assist Russia in general and Siberia in particular. They have no such ideas of conquest as the Germans; they merely want to bring about an era of concord and harmony; and the Czechoslovaks must know that anything that they do will be all to the interests of those who are seeking freedom from oppression. In this instance, as in all others where the fate of small nations is concerned, fair play may be expected from the Allies.

Of the other items in the new Siberian Government programme, none is more significant than the determination to continue the war against the Central Powers. In that fact, the leaders of the new Administration reveal a level-headedness which contrasts with the visionary ideas of those who think that safety can be attained without resisting a dangerous and insidious foe. Here we have at any rate a remnant of the people who realise what Prussianism stands for and who are determined to set all their strength against its influence. Siberia, like Russia as a whole, is at the parting of the ways. She can win for herself a big future, and if the latest turn in events helps towards that end, then it must assuredly be most heartily welcomed.

Another Change.

Germany is once again having trouble in high quarters, for one of yesterday's telegrams announced the fact that the Kaiser had accepted the resignation of the Foreign Secretary, Baron von Kuehlmann. The development is not surprising, as there could be no greater contrast in viewpoint than the policies of the All Highest and the now replaced Foreign Secretary. The former is all for "Blood and Iron," with which, plus the assistance of the Kaiser's very own God, he believes victory can be won for the Germans. Baron von Kuehlmann, however, has recently had to concede the impossibility of a German military victory. His disappearance from office is therefore not altogether to be marvelled at. Even a worm will turn, and the ex-Foreign Secretary appears to have had enough of the Kaiser's bombast concerning the final triumph of German arms. An interesting point is that Admiral von Hinz, the notorious former Ambassador in China, is mentioned for the vacant post. Well, if a knowledge of intrigue in foreign lands is any qualification for the position, von Hinz is no doubt the right man for the billet. He is a Hun of the Huns and should prove a veritable soul-mate for the Kaiser. We in the East know his record, and though we cannot bring ourselves to compliment the German people on the new Minister, we have no doubt that he will in every respect meet the great Wilhelm's ideal of what such a man should be.

Great Britain's Economic Policy.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes, Australia's energetic Prime Minister, in his statement regarding Great Britain's economic policy, has taken the best course towards effecting those drastic changes which it is universally admitted are necessary. He points out ruthlessly how our pre-war economic policy was one of negation and that judged by results "it did not pay." This is tantamount to saying that we were heading towards bankruptcy. As in the case of ordinary commercial concerns, so in the case of States, it must be shown that they are progressing, otherwise the only rational conclusion to come to is that they are likely to end in disaster. Mr. Hughes does not mince matters. He contrasts our position previous to the war with that of Germany, and the contrast is in no respect to our credit as a commercial nation. It is clear that in the keen competition that existed for world markets we had allowed ourselves to become involved in methods that were the reverse of enterprising, and which were inferior to those of our competitors who realised that they had a long way to go to overcome. While we still had and have enormous commercial interests throughout the world, it is nevertheless a fact that we were by no means progressing as were many of our competitors, notably the United States and Germany. The war has shown us the folly of our ways and has pointed out the remedies that must be applied. Germany has been no less foolish, for had she been content to continue on her path of commercial prosperity and not allowed herself to fall so entirely into the hands of the Prussian military fanatics nothing probably—particularly as she was so thoroughly unscrupulous in her methods—would have prevented her from becoming the greatest commercial nation in the world. The war therefore has saved the British Empire and has freed freedom-loving nations allied to us and will ultimately bring to ruin those who sought to dominate the world by force.

Mentioned in Despatches.

Friends of Major F. G. Payne, D. S. O., will be interested to hear that he has again been mentioned in despatches and also has won the Belgian Croix de Guerre. His division had the distinction of a special order of the day issued by the Commander-in-Chief after the heavy fighting in April. Major Payne, who was formerly in the Electricity Department, Shanghai Municipal Council, is serving with the 10th Lancashire Regiment.

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU MUST HAVE WRINKLES, LET THEM BE JOY-LINES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 64th birthday of Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

Telegraphic Interruption.

The Japanese telegraph lines to Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe are interrupted.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 22, amounted to 65,889 tons and the sales during the period, to 51,661 tons.

The Health Returns.

During yesterday there were notified two non-fatal cases of plague and one fatal occurrence of enteric, the sufferers being all Chinese. There were no cases of spotted fever.

A Returned Banished.

A Chinese, who was banished for ten years in 1916, was arrested in Wanchai last evening and was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning. Sentence of one year's hard labour and four hours stocks was passed.

An Offensive Phrase.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, two Chinese unfortunates were charged with trespassing within the lines of the 74th Punjabis at Kowloon. During the hearing of the case one defendant used the phrase "Molo Kwei" ("Black-devil") when referring to an Indian, and his Worship told the woman, that if she were not careful she would be charged with using insulting language. After hearing the evidence, his Worship imposed fines of \$50, or one month's hard labour.

Stonecutting without a Permit. A Chinese contractor was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for cutting stones on a hillside without permission. It was stated by Mr. Sara, of the P. W. D., that defendant had permission to cut stones on Caroline Hill to the extent of fifty cubic feet. The permission expired in June, but blasting was still going on, and the extent allowed by the permit had been exceeded. A great deal of damage had been done to trees, and the place was literally a quarry. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

Death Enquiry.

At the Police Court this afternoon, an enquiry was held into the circumstances surrounding the death of a boatman named Chan Kin. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, acting as Coroner, outlining the facts, said the body was recovered from the water as far back as May 9 this year. It was picked up close to Bay View Police Station and was in a very decomposed state. There was a bullet hole in the chest which looked as though the man had been shot. The deceased was wearing clothing at the time which had been identified as belonging to him. Enquiries had been made into the case by the Police, but up to the present no arrests had been made.

Swearing on the Cocks' Head. At the Summary Court this morning before Mr. Justice Gompertz an interesting case arose concerning a claim by an Indian money-lender for a small amount from a Chinese. The defendant stoutly denied that he owed the money, the plaintiff as stoutly contesting that he did. The Chinese said that it was another man who owed it and he had nothing to do with the debt at all. His Lordship eventually asked defendant if he would be willing to cut off a cock's head in the temple and swear that he had not received any money from plaintiff. Defendant replied that he would willingly do so. Plaintiff, while agreeing to this, stipulated that he should be present when the oath was taken, and also that defendant should place his hand on his son's head at the time he took the oath. His Lordship made it clearly understood that if defendant took the oath he would dismiss the claim.

LATE SIR ROBERT BREDON.

His Career in China.

It was with feeling of very deep regret that the news was received by his many friends in Shanghai of the death of Sir Robert Bredon, K.C.M.G., which had occurred in Peking at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, says the N. C. Daily Daily of July 5. The news was not unexpected owing to the fact that telegraphic information had been received here on Tuesday to the effect that Sir Robert was very seriously ill. From his long connection with the Chinese Maritime Customs service, in the most important positions, Sir Robert Bredon was probably one of the best known men in China from Peking to Canton.

The eldest son of the late Dr. Alexander Bredon, M.D., and born at Portadown, Ireland, on February 4, 1848, it was originally intended that he should follow his father in the medical profession, but although he obtained first place in the examination for the Army Medical Staff, first place in the final examination for students at Netley Hospital, as well as taking the degrees of M.A., M.B., and M.Ch., University of Dublin, in 1866, he resigned his commission as Surgeon in H. M. 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment of Foot after six years of service to join the Chinese Maritime Customs and on September 1, 1873, was appointed Chief Secretary in Peking to the Inspector-General, the late Sir Robert Hart.

This post he held until June 10, 1876, when he was appointed Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo, holding this office at Chefoo, Ningpo, Canton and Peking in rotation, until on August 5, 1878, under arrangement with the Tsungli Yamen he was made Chief Secretary in joint charge of the Inspectorate. On August 31 of that year he was Chief Secretary in sole charge of the Inspectorate, and was Chief Secretary until October 31, 1897.

In the meantime, on September 3, 1879, Mr. Bredon was married to Miss L. V. Banks, youngest daughter of Thomas Crane Banks, of San Francisco. On his return to China from three months' leave he became Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, and with intervals of leave (in 1882, 1885, 1887, 1890 and 1891) held this position until September 3, 1891, when he was transferred to Shanghai, where he remained until March 31, 1893. Mr. Bredon again became Chief Secretary in Peking in that year, and in 1898 was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Customs.

From 1908 to 1910, inclusive, he was Acting Inspector-General of Customs, with the rank of Provincial Lieutenant-Governor, in the absence of Sir Robert Hart.

In April 1910, he vacated this position on being appointed to the Shuiwachu (Chinese Board of Customs) which had been established by an Imperial Decree of May 6, 1906, but the post on the Shuiwachu was merely a convenient means of withdrawal from the service, in the usual Chinese fashion and Sir Robert never did any work in connection with it.

Sir Robert Bredon was closely associated with the negotiations leading up to the Maokay Treaty of 1902, being a member of the Commission which consisted of Sheng Hsuan-huai (Sheng Kung-pao), Lu Hsi-kwan and himself with Mr. F. E. Taylor, and Mr. A. E. Hippisley representing Chinese interests, and Sir Charles Dudgeon, Sir James L. Mackay, K.O.I.E., and Mr. Henry Cockburn, C.B., representing British interests.

Sir Robert was present with his wife and daughter in the British Legation, Peking, during its siege and bombardment, and received the China medal and clasp. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1903, and K.O.M.G. early in 1904, and among other decorations had been bestowed upon him six times of an Officer of the Legion of Honour (France), Commander of the Order of Olaf (Norway), Second-class Sacred Treasure (Japan), Grand Cross Order of St. Stanislas (Russia), Second Class Crown of Prussia with star, Second-class Rising Sun (Japan), Grand Cross Order of

HOTEL KEEPERS SUMMONED.

Unlicensed Billiard Tables.

Mr. F. Reichmann, the manager of the Grand Hotel, was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for having on his premises a billiard table without a licence.

Sergeant Field stated that the defendant's licence expired in August, 1916, and he had been warned to renew it. The fee would have been \$100.

The defendant admitted the offence, saying he was sorry that he had not renewed the licence.

His Worship pointed out that the Government had lost \$100. The fine under the Ordinance was \$25, and that was the fine that would be imposed.

Mr. Chopard, the manager of the Astor House Hotel, was summoned in respect of two billiard tables.

Sergeant Field stated that the licence in this case had expired in 1913.

Defendant, who said he only became manager of the Hotel at the beginning of last year, was fined \$25.

There was another summons against Mr. Reichmann, of the Grand Hotel, this being brought by the Public Work Department, for failing to pull down a verandah of the Hotel when told to do so.

Mr. Edwards, of the P. W. D., stated that he served a notice requiring the verandah to be pulled down, as it had been deemed to be unsafe. No attention was paid to this and a further notice was served on June 20 requiring the verandah to be pulled down in twenty-four hours. It was only when the summons was served that the work was commenced.

Defendant stated that notice was served on his clerk, who told defendant nothing about it. The first he knew of the matter was when he saw Mr. Edwards. Work was immediately started and was now nearly finished.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, ordering the money to be collected from the clerk, whose fault he thought it was.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER.

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets help bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the vessel, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Nassau Road, Shanghai.

Francis Joseph of Austria, Commander First-class Danneberg (Denmark), and Civil Bank First-class, with red button, in China. His writings comprise various papers in Customs publications on Chinese railway and financial questions, including some in Chinese.

Sir Robert was a member of the Shanghai Club, the Shanghai Country Club and the Shanghai Race Club, the flags of which were at half mast as a mark of respect. He was also a member of the Peking Club and of the Junior United Service Club, London. He was Chairman of Committee of the Shanghai Club in 1901-23 and was Chairman of the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club about the same time.

To his widow, and his daughter, who married Mr. C. H. Laura of the Salt Gabelle, now in Peking, the deepest sympathy is extended in their bereavement.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Rag-made paper has excellent lasting qualities, and the paper produced from linen and cotton rag, which was dug up by Sir Aurel Stein from a cemetery in Central Asia and which could safely be ascribed to the fifth or sixth century of an era, was, he asserts, as fresh and crisp as if made only the other day. Inferior substitutes for rag were introduced about half a century ago in the sixties, and books printed before this decade are all right in the matter of their preservation. But those published during the past half century, being mostly printed on inferior rag, substitutes, would deteriorate and not last long. In India we have also to consider the effect of the climate on paper deterioration, and even the best rag-made paper does not last as long here as in colder climates. Hence the paper made in our generation from rag substitutes will succumb much sooner here than in northern latitudes. The whole subject concerns libraries and much more the Government closely, and we trust its discussion will bear practical fruit in the latter using for its valuable permanent records only the best rag-made paper.—Manchester Guardian.

The new-comer behind the lines in France soon begins to notice that our transport companies have every one of their vehicles named upon a distinct plan. One company, for instance, has on each of its lorries the native town of the driver prefixed by the words "Pride of" painted conspicuously on the canopy. If one happens to see this particular company "on the move" one is provided with a singular illustration of how our drivers hail from all parts of the kingdom, as "Pride of Sheffield," "Pride of Kalkirk," "Pride of Belfast," "Pride of Nottingham," &c., follow each other in rapid succession. Another company has each of its lorries named after a character from the works of Charles Dickens. One wonders what that illustrious author would say were he to see "Little Nell" being towed home by "David Copperfield," or "Mr. Micawber" stuck fast in the mud, and "Uriah Heep" worming its way in and out of limbers, transport wagons, the very reverse of "so veryumble."

The palm for apt (or the reverse) nomenclatures must, however, be awarded to the drivers whose lot it is to take charge of a caterpillar. Almost without exception each caterpillar is named, the following being typical examples: "The Silent (2) Knight," "Coming Along," "Creeping Lizzie," "Old Leather Guts," "Art-A-Mo," "Tiddling Top." Many manufacturers have their trade name stamped on the radiator, and one frequently notices instances where drivers have not been slow to take advantage of this, and by ingeniously erasing certain letters have bestowed more or less apposite names on their cars. Thus, by painting over the first and last letters "Karrrier" becomes "Arrrie," and with a slight alteration "Commer Car" is turned into "Comme Car." There is one omnibus which stands alone as regards nomenclature, for emblazoned on the front are the words "Non sibi sed omnibus" (Not for itself, but for all!).

The training of aviators for the United States forces has progressed rapidly in spite of at least one ingenious attempt on the part of enemy agents to obstruct. At the aviation schools in Texas it was noticed recently that the results of many flights, though accomplished by skilled officers, were untrustworthy. Altitudes and distances were miscalculated; landings often clumsily negotiated. At last one of the officials brought himself to examine the goggles supplied to the aviators. The goggles arousing suspicion, were sent to the laboratory of the Chinese Institute at Washington for expert investigation. Then it was discovered that the lenses had been cunningly ground so as to distort and actually reduce the power of vision. The goggles were all bought from a firm with a German name.

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Sado Maru T. 12,500	FRI, 12th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Kawachi Maru T. 12,500	FRI, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 20th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

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Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Katori Maru	FRI, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
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For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July
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TERYO MARU	22,000	6th Sept.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	6th September
NIPPON MARU	12,000	8th November
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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SHIPPING

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	12th July at 10 a.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	Hwah Kuei	12th July at noon
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	16th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	18th July at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	19th July at noon
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	23rd July at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 11, 1918.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Timanoeek	Amoy	in port	11th July	Batavia
Tjipanas	Macassar	24th July	1st Aug.	Batavia

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(Occupying 2 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	SUN., 14th July at 11 a.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 19th July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 17th July at 6 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 18th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 19th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YUIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a so-called a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation. Sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadei, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

New American Shipyard.

San Francisco, June 22.—A big Pacific port shipyard has started an extension costing more than twenty million dollars. It covers 158 acres and provides ten berths for building steel ships each of twenty thousand tons. The giant plant is named the Liberty shipyard. Wooden ships, of which scores have been built and are building along the Pacific coast, it is now claimed, are virtually unsinkable. One such ship was torpedoed twice, once directly under the engine room, but reached port.

Two Steamers Salvaged.

The salvage operations to raise the s.s. Ritsakusan Maru, gross tonnage 1,067 tons, owned by Mr. Kudo Kaichiro of Hakodate, which caught fire while off Era Machi, Oshima Province, Hakkaide and sank, have been completed by the Matsushima Maru, one of the salvages boats of the Nippon Kaji Koria Kaisha, Osaka, and the sunken vessel was successfully raised on the 15th ultimo. The vessel was taken to Hakodate for repairs on the 17th. The s.s. Masaki Maru (1,229 tons) of the Kuskabe Gomei Kaisha, which stranded at Kiochi Point near the Daidoko, Chosen, was also refloated, and under the escort of the Sakigake Maru, No. 2 of the same salvage company, safely arrived at Osaka at 2 p.m. on the 17th. Repairs are to be done at Kobe shortly, says the "Kobe Herald."

Changed Terms of Buying and Selling Ships.

The shipping market in Japan is now in an uncertain condition, in other words, shipping men have no clear idea as to whether the shipping market will become active or depressed. This state of affairs shows itself in the abnormal terms on which ships are now bought and sold. The "Japan Chronicle" reports that recently the Kihara Company bought the Fukuura Maru and a few other steamers on condition that these steamers should be sold back to the original owners—though at what price was not made known. This is practically a charter transaction. Another unusual transaction is the sale of a newly-built steamer of 3,500 tons from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to the Towa Kisen Kaisha. The price of the vessel is reported to be ¥850 a ton—a rather high price on the face of it; but it is by no means high when it is learned that the seller is to pay ¥36 per ton per month as "charter money" to the buyer for the next twelve months. Why this sum is not deducted from the price instead of making it appear that the ship has been sold at a record figure it is not easy to understand—unless, indeed, it is designed to send up the value of tonnage. The Mikami Shokai has bought the Shosho Maru VII, and the Rokizan Maru (formerly the Shosho Maru VII), both vessels of 2,030 tons—from the Shosho Yoko, ostensibly at ¥680. It is stated, however, that the actual price is ¥500, and the buyer is bound by agreement to give two-thirds of the profit that may be realised by reselling the steamer.

Men and Ships From America.

With the return of Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War, to Washington, and the reports he has made to the President and his conversations with members of the High Command, it has been made more evident than ever that the best contribution America can make to the Allied cause is men. Guns, ammunition, and supplies of all kinds the British and French have, Mr. Baker reports, but men is what they need, and every effort will be made to get them over as quickly as possible. Recently ex-President Taft, who has loyally stood by the President since the beginning of the war and through his writings and speeches has done, perhaps, more than any other man to influence thought in the right direction, declared that America must raise an Army of 5,000,000 men and Major-General Wood, the senior officer of the Regular Army, after a careful inspection of the Western front, returned to this country with a similar message. Now Mr. Baker comes back equally impressed with the necessity for increasing American man-power in France. Five million men is looking to the future, but competent military students say it is not impossible for the United States to have 3,000,000 men under arms within the next twelve months if the nation concentrates all its energies on the problem, so that the manufacture of most essentials is abandoned and the shipping output is expedited.

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THE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S SITTING.

Messrs. Dodwell and Company's Cases.

The Tribunal again sat this afternoon, when the following were among the cases dealt with:

Messrs. Dodwell and Co.

The following are medically fit:

1. G. Morton Smith
1. T. O. Nixon
3. F. Syme-Thompson.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—F. W. Stone and E. Grant Smith.

Mr. Morton Smith appeared for the firm.

The Chairman said the Tribunal understood the firm carried on a business of shipping and general merchandise, and it was put to the Tribunal that the firm was serving both Imperial interests and the essential interests of the Colony. The pre-war staff was 12 Europeans and six Portuguese. Now the European staff is seven, including Mr. Dodwell, and the Portuguese staff has been increased to six.

Mr. Morton Smith said that five men had left the Hongkong office for active service.

The Chairman:—The firm asks for absolute exemption for all three men before the Tribunal?—Yes.

In the case of Mr. Morton Smith, 38, married, the Chairman said the Tribunal understood that he was sub-manager and when Mr. Dodwell was away he was in charge of the business. He attended particularly to the shipping business.

Mr. Dixon, 23, single, was in the book-keeping department.

The Chairman:—It is understood that you have no shipping control accounts to deal with, only certain Japanese ships you are seeing for?—That is so.

The Chairman:—Mr. Syme-Thompson, 31, and single—he is in the import and export and insurance department. Both are very reduced owing to the war?—To a certain extent, yes. The insurance referred to is in the form of agencies to Home companies. Mr. Grant-Smith does not assist in this department.

Mr. Morton Smith, in answer to a query, said that the piece goods which were dealt in were mainly from Manchester and Home generally, and some small silk from France. They had dealt in flour from America, but they could not get it now. This department dealt with sundries generally.

In answer to a further question, Mr. Morton Smith said that Mr. Dodwell was at present away.

The Chairman:—The firm is able to get along without one man?—We might do for a month or two, but it is a different matter to go along indefinitely.

The Chairman:—You are managers for the Union Water Boat Company and the United Asbestos Company?—Yes.

Is there anyone in those departments who could assist in your office?—I do not think so. We have reduced our staff to the minimum we can carry on with. The assistants we have left have been with us many years without any change. We only have one European in each department.

Major Morgan applied for non-exemption in the case of two. He presumed that when Mr. Dodwell came back he would be within military age and that he would in due course come before the Tribunal. He presumed also that being the head of the firm he would be given exemption.

The Tribunal considered the cases and later announced that Mr. Syme-Thompson would be given three months' exemption. The case of Mr. Morton Smith and Mr. Nixon would be exempted for the time being.

Messrs. Wm. Powell and Co.

The following are medically fit:

1. E. W. White.
2. J. O. Finch.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. Overy and C. Stuart.

Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared on behalf of the firm.

The Chairman intimated that before the war there were eight European men and three ladies, one Portuguese and eight Chinese in the shop. The staff was now reduced to six European men and three ladies. The Tribunal understood that this reduction was not caused by any men going on military service. Mr. White is 38 and married. He is in the house and ship furnishing departments. The firm asked for the exemption of Mr. White.

Mr. Lewis said that in this department the firm did a big business and as regarded it being in the Imperial or essential interests of the Colony he might point out that ships which were built here besides some of those that came in were furnished by the firm. As an instance, the firm had furnished the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia and they had been asked to tender for a big job now. He contended that passenger ships could not go to sea unless they were well furnished.

The Chairman said that in the case of Mr. Finch he was 26 and single. He is a salesman in the drapery department. The Tribunal understood that the firm did not ask for exemption in this case except for a short time while alterations in the establishment are being made.

Mr. Lewis:—That is so. I am asked to say that the firm can ill-spare him and they do not want to lose him.

Major Morgan asked for non-exemption in both cases.

After the cases had been considered, the Chairman announced that Mr. Finch would be granted no exemption and Mr. White three months.

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

The following are medically fit:

1. M. F. Murray
2. L. O. Robinson
3. P. T. Obiters
4. C. P. Templeton
5. A. E. Cherry
6. J. S. Jennings

The following men of military age from this company have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. A. Baxter and N. E. Kent.

The Tribunal decided to exempt all the men.

The "Hongkong Telegraph."

The following is medically fit:

- A. Morley.

The following men of military age have been rejected as unfit for service:—A. Hicks and C. M. Wilson.

Mr. Morley was passed for service.

Messrs. Brewer and Co.

The following is medically fit:

- N. L. Brewer.

No men of military age have been rejected as unfit for service from this firm.

Three months' exemption was granted.

Belgian Minister To China.

Monsieur Paul May, the Belgian Minister to China, left for Tientsin on the 28th ult.

Railway Collision.

A collision occurred on the Tientsin-Pukow Line on the 22nd ult. at 1 a.m. at Sakou Station, on the border of Shantung and Chekiang Provinces, between the 35th Down Goods train and the 4th Up Passengers train. A great number of passengers, it is stated, were injured. The track coolies committed suicide, apparently imitating the recent action of two sidemen in Japan who considered themselves blameable for a somewhat similar railway fatality.—Peking Leader.

Important Shanghai Trial.

The case against the three Portuguese citizens (J. L. Carneiro, L. Lemos and R. P. Carneiro), who were arrested some time ago in connection with the big Shanghai share frauds, will be held in the Portuguese Consular Court on the 15th inst. In the case of J. M. Baptista, who is charged with embezzling funds belonging to the American Trading Co., and who is now in custody in Japan, the Japanese authorities have granted extradition.

Baptista will probably arrive here next week in custody of a S. M. P. detective, says the Shanghai Mercury of July 8.

IN THE NEAR EAST.

American Women's Work for the Armenians.

Nora Walb, Secretary of the American Committee, Armenian and Syrian Relief, writes as follows:

We are living in an age of heroism. Deeds that would have staggered the imagination a few months ago are accepted as ordinary and commonplace. The laying down of life for a principle is no longer an idealistic belief; it is a realism. Men and women the world over are giving of their "all" to make the world safe for the coming generations.

In no section of the world has such a price been paid for an ideal as the Christian peoples of the Near East have paid for the right to keep alive Christianity.

During the past year I have surveyed the Near East from the Russian Caucasus, through Turkey, Persia, Palestine, and south to Port Said, in Egypt. Through my hands has passed almost every letter and cablegram that has come out of this section of the world to America. Before the terrific suffering of these people, the martyrdom of Belgium, the bleeding of Poland pales.

In no other section of the world has so much been demanded of women. American women, whether travellers, teachers, missionaries, or wives of ambassadors and consuls in this Country at the outbreak of the war, have come nobly to the aid of the native Armenian, Syrian, and Greek women, and hand in hand the East and West have met to grapple with the situation, while our American soldiers have been hastened to the front to make the world safe for democracy.

While Germany was trying her Kultur upon defenceless Belgium and valiant France on the western front, she was at the same time grasping the Turk by the throat on the east with her mailed fist and driving the misguided Moslem on to deeds which she in her own professed Christianity dared not commit.

"Women and children first" has been the chivalrous maxim of the past centuries. "Women and children first in suffering" has been the word in the Near East, where the sands of the desert of Der-el Zor are strewn with the slaking bones of the victims of deportations and the snows of the Caucasian passes are stained with the blood of helpless women and children.

Above all, and out of this reign of terror in Turkey, in now liberated Palestine, in struggling Persia, and in Mesopotamia have risen women whose names belong with the heroines of our age.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, who from the door of the Consulate in Constantinople offered food to dying Armenian women and children, who bound up their wounds and went day after day with her husband to do what she could for these afflicted people before the breaking of diplomatic relations with America.

Miss Mary Caroline Holmes, author of that charming Syrian romance, "Who Follows in Their Train," who has lived to see her beloved adopted country a land of desolation and waste, and to cable to America: "Women and children are dying in the Lebanon region at the rate of one thousand a day. The suffering from starvation and deportation is indescribable."

Miss Mary Louise Graffam, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, stationed at Sivas, in Turkey, who secured permission to accompany her mission girls on their way into exile. At Malatia she was forced to leave the 200 exiles, whom she had so heroically defended, and from whom no word has as yet been received.

Mrs. Henry Riggs, wife of the former president of the American College at Harpoot, gave her life while working for the destitute peoples in the region of Harpoot. Mrs. Clarence Usher died of typhus after the siege of Van, where she and her husband had cared for hundreds of wounded.

American women have remained at their posts, braving indes-

crible dangers, for the sake of the girls under their protection.

But after all is told, it is the Armenian and Syrian women who have suffered most and who have given most. The Turk, in his ruthless onslaught against the very people who were the backbone of the nation—the Armenian and Syrian Christians—has believed that the only way to rid the land of these people who profess Christianity, and are pro-Ally in sympathy, is to assimilate them into Moslemism or to wipe out completely the women and children.

Women of wealth and culture and refinement met a like fate. Women educated in France, in England, in America, accustomed to ease and luxury, have been forced to leave everything behind them and take to the road, driven on before arrogant ruffians armed with whips; driven across desert and mountain, without food, stripped of their clothing, the common prey of the gendarmes, after the officers had taken their pick.

No respect has been paid to age or condition. Women with gray hair have been killed with the bayonet while men laughed, have been left to die by the roadside; babies tossed from bayonet to bayonet as sport for the tormentors. Women in childbirth have been driven on until they dropped dead by the roadside.

All of this has left undaunted the spirit of the wonderful womanhood of these Eastern women. Offered safety and protection if they would become Moslems, they have kept resolutely to their faith, preferring to die rather than to renounce their religion or betray their people.

It is true that many of these women have gone into harems. A member of our Consulate service told me yesterday that he personally had seen girls sold at auction for anything from eighty cents to two dollars in more than one city within the Turkish Empire.

Dr. Frederick W. MacCallum, who had charge of the relief work for the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief in the Russian Caucasus, home on a short visit, has told me how when the Russian troops advanced to Trebizond and Van he sent out relief workers to buy back Christian women from Moslems, and purchased their freedom for a dollar apiece.

The thing that I marvel at is the wondrous poise of these women. How have they kept their sanity?

They, like our men in the trenches, must be brought very close to some great superhuman power by their suffering. Their wonderful mother love is unending. Women have carried their children for months and months, foraging for food, hiding them in the snow to keep them warm, and finally reached relief stations. Women who have wandered two and a half years reached Caesarea last week, some of them carrying children born on the road. Other women, who have seen their own children butchered or die of starvation have taken up another woman's child and carried it on to safety, when their own arms were empty.

Two million women, according to a recent conservative estimate, have found safety within relief stations established throughout the Russian Caucasus, Persia, and Mesopotamia by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Metropolitan Tower, New York. These women, now that they have reached a safe haven, have not been content to sit down and mourn over their losses; with eager hands they have reached out for work, and are busy tending and spinning and weaving raw cotton and wool into cloth and fashioning it into garments for the 400,000 orphan children in the various camps, and making uniforms for the soldiers. These hands are busy from morning until night furnishing garments, preparing food, caring for the sick.

From every class and every circumstance in life they are doing their utmost to help. Side by side with them, all working and looking forward to the coming peace, when the world will be a safe dwelling place for women and children, are American women, braving the dangers of war and of pestilence.

MORALITY AND MONEY-GRUBBING.

Japanese Youths and Commercial Careers.

Mention has been made of the large number of teachers deserting their profession for the more lucrative employment offered by business-houses, says the Japan Chronicle. Now it appears that the number of Japanese youths aspiring to scholastic and even military honours is showing a marked decrease.

In consequence of the remarkable progress in economic circles since the outbreak of war, says the Chugai Shogyo, the demand for promising youths has correspondingly increased in the industrial and commercial world. This has led to a marked disinclination among graduates with honours from the Engineering Colleges in the Imperial Universities to accept positions as Assistant Professors with their alma mater. This state of affairs may be highly satisfactory from the viewpoint of industrial development, but is certainly discouraging from that of scientific progress.

It is the custom of the Imperial Universities, the Tokyo Journal proceeds, to appoint Assistant Professors from among graduates with superior scholastic attainments, and consequently such positions used to be greatly coveted. That such an honourable position has now lost much of its former attraction in the eyes of the graduates is, of course, because better opportunities are offered them elsewhere. Although the Tokyo paper thinks it says little for the moral culture of these young men in attaching paramount importance to a question of remuneration in choosing their future profession, such a tendency must be accepted as inevitable in the present condition of Japanese society, where materialism has such a powerful hold.

In order to induce capable young men with a bright scholastic future to accept positions as Assistant Professors, and make them contribute to the future progress of scientific work, it is important that their treatment in the Universities should be improved, at the same time giving closer attention to the moral training of students in the higher educational institutions.

Another—and still more deplorable—tendency, which accordingly inspires greater anxiety in our Tokyo contemporary, is that the number of young men aspiring to military honours has shown a gradual decrease of late years. This tendency was especially marked this year in the decrease in the number of applicants to Military Academies and similar institutions. The Tokyo journal attributes this state of things partly to the fact that the horrors of the war now raging have led parents to deter the idea of their sons entering upon military or naval careers, but more largely to the prevalence among the rising generation generally of a strong inclination to materialism.

The Chugai Shogyo grieves over this state of things as affecting the future welfare of the State. In this matter also the Tokyo journal urges the introduction of some improvement in the treatment of military and naval officers of lower grades.

A more effective step for bettering this regrettable situation is, in the view of the Chugai Shogyo, to improve the moral education of Japanese youths, so that the tendency to run after materialistic objects may be kept under proper restraint. While congratulating Japan on the great increase of her national wealth, thanks to the war situation, the Tokyo journal deprecates the fact that economic prosperity has had the effect of demoralizing the sound ideas of the rising generation.

Austria's Bread Ration. The New Austrian bread ration of 90 grammes is equivalent to about three ounces.

Surely a new internationalism is coming out of our age of heroism, for East and West, despite their differences, have joined hands in a common task and a common sorrow.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

"FIGHT AND PRAY."

New York, July 10. The Catholic War Council has issued a call to "fight and pray." It is signed by the American Cardinals and declares that all American Catholics are enthusiastically working in the prosecution of the war. If the nation fight like heroes and pray like saints, America will lead the nations to victory. It calls upon Catholics to say the Angelus thrice daily for the guidance of the nation and the welfare of the heroes.

THE BOMBARDMENTS OF PARIS.

Paris, July 10. In the long range and aerial bombardments of Paris from January 1st to June 30th, 141 persons were killed and 432 injured excluding 66 suffocated in the panic on March 11.

AN AUSTRALIAN RESTRICTION RELAXED.

Melbourne, July 11. The Minister of Customs announces that he allows importation of Java and China teas on a basis of fifty per cent. of 1916 cargoes. Importation was prohibited eighteen months ago in view of promoting the consumption of Indian tea.

TYPHOON DAMAGE AT GUAM.

New York, July 10. The island of Guam was swept by a typhoon on July 7. The loss of life was small, but much property was destroyed and crops were devastated.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 11. The silver market is steady.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S UNIONISM.

We are Living in a Changed World.

"I am not ashamed for one to say that I think the whole Unionist position is not maintainable, as we thought it for so many years."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who used these words at the annual general meeting of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association, in London, proceeded to give his reasons for his change of opinion. "It is not maintainable," he continued, "partly because our people—the majority of our people—would not support us in maintaining it with the consistency and resolution which are necessary to make it successful; it is not maintainable partly because the whole world has changed around us, and the conditions with which we have to deal are entirely different from those with which we were confronted when that policy was formed."

We should not be impatient. The Government were not dealing with a clean slate, they were not writing for the first time in this chapter. There was a Home Rule Act upon the Statute Book, given not by the present Prime Minister alone, but by his predecessor, there was infinite diversity of opinion and an almost infinite conflict of interest, and it saved no time to refuse to the Government that leisure for their deliberations and the preparation of their scheme which might give them some chance of reconciling the conditions they had embodied in any plans they might propose.

A new Administration is now in office," Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, "and we look to them to take action. We build on their success in so doing our hopes that we may fulfil not one side of our Irish policy but the two sides, which may both give us the manpower we require and afford a settlement of this long strife between Irish political parties and ourselves. It is obvious that I cannot at this stage state the form which the Government measure may take. I venture to hope that you and all responsible people will keep an open and candid mind for its consideration when you see it."

The Irish question no longer stood as an isolated problem. He was convinced that unless means could be found not only to gratify the desire of Ireland for some kind of Legislature for itself, but to evolve Legislatures for other parts of the United Kingdom to undertake large portions of those duties and functions hitherto discharged at Westminster, the whole machine would break down from overwork.

Liáng Shih-yi.

Liáng Shih-yi, former Chinese Minister of Finance, arrived in the Colony to-day from the North.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.

Anglo-Chinese Complications.

Serious diplomatic complications threaten to develop between the Chinese and British authorities in Peking in connection with the recent murder of Mr. Graham, a British missionary. It is stated that the unfortunate man was killed by Chinese pirates about two months ago while proceeding to Fokien from Chekiang. At the time the incident was reported, says the Mainichi correspondent at Peking, Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, took up the matter with the Chinese Government, demanding that speedy measures be taken against the pirates. A month and a half passed without any response being made, whereupon the British Minister is said to have informed the Chinese Government that Great Britain intended to dispatch a gun-boat to the waters frequented by the pirates, and declared that China would detail a warship to accompany the British vessel. This proposal the Chinese Government refused to entertain on the ground that the serious domestic unrest left it without any warship available for the purpose. Owing to this refusal of the Chinese Government to take co-operative action, Britain was obliged to act independently, and accordingly the warship was sent to Chekiang and Fokien.

The Chinese authorities in Chekiang province, regarding this action of the British warship as an infringement of China's sovereignty, applied to the Peking Government, asking that a protest be lodged with the British authorities.

On the 17th instant, continues the Peking message to the Osaka Journal, the Chinese Foreign Office formally lodged a protest with the British Minister in compliance with this application, but the latter has ignored the protest, which he regards as preposterous from a Government which has shown such negligence during the last two months in regard to British representations. The British Minister further takes the line, according to the Mainichi correspondent, that the Chinese Government gave tacit approval to independent action by the British warship.—N. C. Daily News.

Killed at Zeebrugge.

Amongst the gallant officers who lost their lives in the attack on Zeebrugge was Captain Henry Crosby, R.N., D.S.O., who was in command of the Blue Jackal. In 1900 he served in the China War as midshipman of H.M.S. Anson, acting as A.D.C. to Captain H.A. Dyer throughout the siege and in all the operations at and around Tientsin, and was invalided in August.

